



THE RIO NEWS.

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Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751 "

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Now open for the reception of patients.

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Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt medical attendance.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and the above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting office of the regular visiting physician is:

Dr. BANDEIRA .. . No. 75, Rua 1.º de Março, from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening for patients, and from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. for the nursing staff.

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New York firm wishes to buy Old Rails, Scrap Iron, Old Copper, Old Brass. New Cuttings of Cotton and Wool Clothing. Enquire for particulars at Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., 61, Rua S. Pedro.

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TO LET:—Nice rooms, with sea-bath at the door, in a private house, with board, if preferred.

RUA FRESCA, N. 7.

Official Directory

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis, THOMAS L. THOMPSON, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Inhamitanga, opposite Custom House. Petropolis, EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 45, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, rua Visconde de Inhamitanga, opposite Custom House. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English service at 12 m. Sundays Lecture: services Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sundays: 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.—Rua Riachuelo N. 108, 7.30 p.m. Thursdays.—E. A. TILLY and JOSÉ DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. a Fabrica Camoca, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Rev A. J. MELLO.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 23 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays, and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de São Anna No. 25. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. R. BAGUY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m., Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 p.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 6.45 p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician, Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 10 to 3 p.m.

Dr. Ed. Chaput Prevost, professor of Histology, especially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine. Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda; House from 2-4 p.m. Residence No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 95, Rua da Assembleia.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua São de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

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BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RICESEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saude, 1st floor: HENRY BRANDRETH, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Bolivian minister of war, Sr. Balza, is said to be a presidential candidate.

—A Santiago telegram of the 31st ult. says the liberals will present the name of Vicente Reyes as a candidate for the presidency.

—Santiago telegrams of the 31st ult. and 1st inst. state that the Rothschilds have advanced £2,000,000 sterling to Chili for one year, the interest amounting to \$300,000 gold. The Chilean press is criticizing the terms of the loan.

—A Sacre telegram of the 28th says that Bolivia will refuse to submit to arbitration any part of its boundary controversy with Brazil. The arbitration propaganda promoted by the United States does not seem to be at all popular down here.

—There was a slight earthquake in Valparaiso on the 29th. The people were greatly terrified, believing that it was the beginning of some great disaster as predicted by Professor Falb for the 30th. A subsequent telegram says that considerable damage was done.

—Recent telegrams from Chili and Argentina show that the boundary dispute is again drifting into an acute stage. Santiago telegrams of the 1st inst. state that Chili can not yield in her claims, and that the threatening attitude of Argentina renders a withdrawal impossible.

—The new Peruvian minister to Chili, Sr. Rosas, says the situation in Peru is not so critical as is generally believed. The coal mines discovered at Chumbote and Huaraz, and the petroleum deposits are rich enough to guarantee the future of the country. He also thinks that the contract with the Peruvian company is highly favorable to Peru.

From the North American Review.

LONDON'S ANNUAL BUDGET.

London's annual budget, as nearly as I am able to estimate it, for taking care of between five and six millions of people is as follows:

Cost of lighting	\$26,000,000
Water supply	10,000,000
Police	9,500,000
Schools	10,000,000
Streets	10,000,000
Panpers	12,000,000
Private charities and hospitals of all kinds	20,000,000
Health	3,500,000
Fire protection	650,000
Interest on debt	5,000,000
Total	\$107,150,000

As an offset for this enormous expenditure we have an income that when compared with the rest of England is simply gigantic. The assessed rent-

al value of houses for London is upward of \$180,000,000, nearly 30 per cent. of the total for all England; net profits of trades or professions, \$265,000,000, or over 41 per cent. In the schedules relating to particular properties and public companies, London represents nearly 60 per cent., or a total of \$445,000,000, and in salaries and fees nearly 70 per cent., or \$115,000,000, a total annual income exceeding \$1,000,000,000.

Perhaps these astounding totals representing incomes may give American readers some idea of the volume of earnings that pour annually into the coffers of this great centre of the world's wealth, trade and commerce.

The items of expense given in the table above only represent the more striking expenditures. It would be safe to estimate the total cost in round figures, say at \$110,000,000. Nearly a quarter of this goes for furnishing artificial light; another quarter for pauperism and charities. London's gas bill represents nearly one-third the amount expended for gas by the United Kingdom. Nor is the item of pauperism and charities large when we hear in mind the appalling fact that twenty-seven out of every hundred deaths in this aggregation of humanity occur in public institutions. Every fourth person you meet on the crowded, hustling thoroughfares of living London dies a pauper, an inmate of a hospital, or of a lunatic asylum.

From The Financial News, January 7 and 8.

BRITISH GUIANA.

Under the auspices of the British Guiana Development Syndicate, Mr. A. E. H. Swift, delivered yesterday, at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, a lecture on the subject of British Guiana. Premising with the observation that but for the recent extraordinary action of the President of the United States the immense value of the colony would have remained comparatively unknown to the world, the lecturer pointed out that the colony lay adjacent to Venezuela, in the northern portion of the South American continent. The colony was acquired from the Dutch in 1795, and was formally ceded to Great Britain in 1814. After describing in considerable detail the various attempts made by the neighboring Venezuelans to encroach upon their territory beyond the Schomburgk line of demarcation, and insisting that the archives of the court of Madrid would definitely prove the Dutch possessions in that part of the world, since taken over by the British, to include the whole of the watershed of the Essequibo, the lecturer contended that the old Dutch possessions of Guiana were now the property of the British by force of arms and strength of possession. The only weakness of the British government in the matter of Guiana consisted in its being open to any kind of arbitration. The colony was within fourteen days of a pleasant steamship journey from England, and its population numbered 289,000, of which 12,000 were Portuguese and 4,000 English, the balance consisting of negroes, Indians, and East-Indian coolies. The climate of the country was extremely salubrious, and the great primeval forests which covered the country contained immense stocks of valuable wood. Communication into the interior was chiefly by means of steamships along the Essequibo. The country was immensely rich in gold—indeed, he might safely say that it would prove to be the richest gold-producing country ever discovered. In 1834 a few men—Indians and negroes—went into the interior and brought down 100 oz. of gold. In 1889-90 the exports of gold from the colony were 32,332 oz., and in 1894-95 they amounted to 134,647 oz., making a total production of raw gold in a little over ten years of upwards of £3,000,000 sterling. The proximity of the colony to England, the low freightage, the abundance of water, and the cheapness of labor were all in favor of working the gold at an extremely low rate. Up to the present time alluvial gold had been the only gold produced in the colony; but now they were preparing to attack the reefs, and machinery for that purpose was being rapidly shipped. The property of the British Guiana Development Syndicate was served by a government fleet of steamers, a waterway existing between their own port and Georgetown. Their property had produced some of the richest deposits of gold found in Guiana, and yet nine-tenths thereof was as yet comparatively unexplored. The position of the company in the colony itself was an honorable one. They had the reputation of having the development of the colony seriously at heart; they could not be affected by any possible claim of the Venezuelans, and their titles were registered both in London and Georgetown. Guiana, concluded the lecturer, after quoting copious extracts of a favorable nature from the opinions of various experts, had possibilities of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice.

To the Editor of The Financial News:

Sir,—In your report of the lecture on British Guiana given by me yesterday I am made to speak on the following points in a way which may lead to misconceptions. What I did say was as follows:—(1) Communication with the interior was by the rivers by steamers and boats. (2) That the government map showed the steamer terminus to be beyond the syndicate's landing. (3) That the property of the syndicate is situated in District No. 2, which has produced some of the richest deposits of gold found in Guiana.

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR E. H. SWIFT.

249, Gresham House, E.C., January 7.

NEW YORK is at present defended from attack by sea by two 12-in. guns and sixteen 12-io. rifled mortars; San Francisco by one 12-in. gun and sixteen 12-in. mortars and Boston by sixteen 12-in. mortars. There are fifteen other ports for which plans of defence have been worked out, and the amount of money necessary to complete the work at New York, Boston, San Francisco and these ports is estimated to be \$82,000,000.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Grant Frères & Co.,

GENOA,

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Café 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Café 590.) (Café 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... (Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild & Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.)
 England..... (N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London, Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Heine & Co., Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, André Neufuss & Co., Paris, Crédi. Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona and correspondents.)
 France..... (Banque d'Alsace, Antwerp, H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano, Genoa, and correspondents.)
 Italy..... (Banca Lisbon & Agos and correspondents.)
 Portugal..... (G. Amsinck & Co., New York, Lendburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.)
 United States..... (L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.)
 Uruguay..... (Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres, Banco Allenson Transatlantico, do, and any other countries.)
 Argentina.....
 Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.
 Krah-Petersen,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 20, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1893.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 950,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

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TRINIDAD.

Seventeen hours of continuous steaming in a south-westerly direction from Barbados brought us within sight of the blue mountains of Trinidad. We passed by daylight along the northern coast, and arrived at the narrow entrance of the gulf of Paria, known as Boca Drago, or the Dragon's Mouth. Our course was along lofty hills rising from the water's edge which were clothed from sea to sky in dense, dark forests. The volcanic appearance which marked the Caribbean islands is gone, and Trinidad looks like a part of a continent. Suddenly a narrow passage opened through the mountain wall, with a little rocky island, whitened by sea birds, in its midst. Far out on the horizon beyond the misty hills which hovered over the sea could be discovered the continent of South America. Through a maze of currents, which would have made the passage difficult to a sailing vessel, the steamer forced its way, and in a short time we had passed among a few low wooded islands into the vast gulf of Paria, the great watery plain where the floods of the Orinoco spread themselves before mingling with the sea. The change was marvellous; instead of the bright blue ocean we were ploughing a yellow sea, waveless and blazing with the reflection of a tropical sun. We had come into the gulf by the northern passage; the southern, by which Columbus entered on his third voyage, lies opposite and is called the Boca Sierpe, or Serpent's Mouth. Here, after a long and trying voyage, the great navigator had found land again, and in fulfilment of a vow to name the first land after the Holy Trinity, he called the island Trinidad. He found groves of palm trees and noble forests and abundant springs and streams, though he had supposed that so near the equator nature would be parched and sterile.

When the anchor of the *Madiana* went down into the gulf of Paria and we steamed ahead to bring it to a hold the water became as muddy as the Mississippi. A steam launch soon came to carry the passengers ashore, and on our way thither we passed a dismantled and rusting hulk moored before the town, and also a river steamer with its huge stern wheel. This was the freight and passenger steamer in which one of our company who had entertained us with his mandolin, his monkey bought at St. Kitts, and his photographic views, was to ascend the Orinoco. I have seen him since the voyage, and his tales of the dangers and delights of the way made me long for a chance to go up this river and the still larger Amazon, and see nature and man in these fresh routes of travel.

Port of Spain was a curious compound of English, French and Spanish buildings placed on broad streets or around tree-planted squares, with tramways along the chief avenues, dirty gutters and hundreds of disgusting black and gray buzzards, gobbling up refuse or roosting on the trees. I use the past tense in speaking of the town, for a few days after we left the place a fire broke out and spread rapidly destroying the business portion of the town and entailing a loss of four millions of dollars. It was only through the efforts of the marines of the American men-of-war *New York*, *Cincinnati* and *Raleigh* that a more terrible loss of property and of life was averted. The marines to the number of two hundred and fifty rendered prompt and efficient service with their fire hose, which was taken ashore in the ships' boats. This is the third great fire which has occurred here in the past dozen years.

There is an extensive carrying trade between Port of Spain and Venezuela. Gold and other produce of the latter country are brought to Trinidad for reshipment, and

goods from Europe and elsewhere are sent to Trinidad and re-exported thence to Venezuela. Port of Spain is the only harbor of any commercial importance on the island, and it is also regarded as one of the best in the West Indies. The first railway in the colony, from Port of Spain to Arima, sixteen miles, was opened in 1876. From St. Joseph, a station on the line six miles from Port of Spain, a line has been built to San Fernando, twenty-nine miles, and Prince's Town, thirty-six miles. The total length of railway open on December 31, 1890, was fifty-four and a quarter miles, the whole of which was constructed at a total cost of £622,638, and is owned by the government.

The government house stands out of town, in large grounds at the foot of the mountains. In front and around it are the famous Botanical Gardens. We had seen nothing equal to them in the West Indies. Every known species of palm tree, from the tall coconut palm laden with fruit to the traveller's palm whose stems hold a tumblerful of refreshing water, were growing here. Nutmeg, cinnamon and other spice trees, immense ceiba with their buttressed trunks, flumbayants and almonds, orange orchards, coffee and pineapple plantations filled the air with fragrance, and a mass of flowers delighted the eye with rich and varied colors. Huge vines hung from some of the largest trees and orchids clung to trunks and branches. It was a paradise of vegetation, rank and rich, yet under careful and intelligent supervision. We spent a morning of delight among these natural wonders and beauties, and then strolled by pleasant roads to the beautiful Savannah, and lunched at a new and well-appointed hotel on one of the streets which bound this great pleasure ground of Trinidad.

Sixty miles south of Port of Spain is one of the wonders of the world; a dark and disgraceful thing, indeed, but yet a phenomenon. Pitch is no novelty, but a plain of a hundred acres more or less, where the pitch is bubbling up at the rate of tons a day, is certainly worth seeing, and I had no sympathy with the snob who sent his valet to inspect for him, because, as he said, it was a dirty job and a black lake was not half as beautiful as an ordinary lake. The bitumen deposits by the Dead Sea and at Baku on the Caspian, and the oil wells of Pennsylvania are not beautiful to look upon, but they are curious and instructive, and they promote study and scientific investigation. It was once thought that the pitch lake of Trinidad had some connection with the volcanic forces of the West Indies, but a sounder and simpler explanation has been given by practical chemists and surveyors, to wit, that the buried vegetable matter which has been amassed here, becomes a sort of peat, and then is converted by the chemical processes of nature into an oily asphalt, which under the pressure of the upper soil gradually oozes up to the surface.

We came to La Brea at daylight in order to avoid the heat, which upon the pitch lake in the middle of the day is something frightful. We were put ashore in boats through a heavy surf, landing on a reef of pitch which had flowed down into the sea, and become almost as hard as cement. The beach is mostly covered with black pitch, and a road made artificially of the same material winds up a long and gradual ascent to the lake. The sun had risen, and though the road was partly through woodland, its surface soon became yielding under the feet, and was unpleasantly warm to the feet. It seemed strange to see rich vegetation everywhere, but it is evident that the pitch does not

injure it. I picked huge waxy red flowers out of little green oases in the pitchy plain, and a variety of smaller plants and flowers were growing in the same places. But everything was more or less covered with pitch dust, the smell of pitch was in the air, and after a walk of less than a mile up a gentle slope we reached our goal. The black lake with its inky pools, and spots of yellow bubbles, and water cracks, and yielding surface, and strong odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, has been often described, but it must be seen and smelled to be appreciated. Anything more black, malodorous and repulsive in nature I have never seen upon earth's surface. It has been likened to a vast asphalt pavement with many furrows and holes filled with inky waters, in which swim ugly fish and black beetles. Charles Kingsley compares it to a crowd of immense black mushrooms of all shapes, close together, their tops on a level, and their rounded rims squeezed tight against each other, with water poured over them so as to fill all the seams. But these are inventions, not descriptions. A vast black lake with multitudes of circles such as is made when a stone is thrown into water, gives a fair idea of the appearance from a little distance. When one comes to walk over the pitch, for it is solid enough to walk over, he finds deep pools and channels of water, and places where the pitch bubbles up with a yellowish scum and a sulphurous smell. If he stands long in one place after the sun is high, his feet sink gradually; and horses and carts which load the material only remain a few moments in the same spot. When pieces of pitch are taken out, nature at once begins to repair the damage, and in twenty-four hours the hole is filled up again. We saw the process beginning in a dozen different places. Besides the curious sight of little islands of rich vegetation rising out of this black plain, there were here and there great pieces of wood sticking up endwise, having apparently come up through the pitch, for they had crowns of pitch on the end which rose two or three feet above the surface. A strange quality of the material was that it did not stick to or soil the hands. I took a ball of the stuff and worked it like putty, and it was not until the water was thoroughly squeezed out that it began to show any dirty or adhesive characteristics. This is due to the amount of earthy matter which is mingled with the vegetable oil in the product. We walked over acres of the lake, dug into it for specimens, one of the lads caught a fish in a black pool, and test the sulphuretted hydrogen and the hot sun in combination should make us sick, we limited our visit to about an hour. The tract is leased by the government of Trinidad to an American asphalt company for forty-one years, at \$60,000 a year, and the company is coining money. Its president recently paid nearly three-quarters of a million dollars for a palace in New York, and there is no limit to the business which can be done in this material. It is used for pavements, for roofs, for cellars, for the protection of walls for tombs, for tennis courts and garden paths, for village sidewalks; and new applications are devised every month which will turn this black and ill-smelling mass into the gold which Columbus and his comrades vainly sought in Trinidad. Thus does the world progress, and the discarded and despised materials of one century become the wealth of its successors. The asphalt company has established machinery near the lake to crush and purify the pitch as it comes from the lake in carts, to form it into blocks or pack it in barrels, and an endless chain of huge iron buckets has been set up from the works to the shore to facilitate

the transportation of the asphalt to vessels. I was afforded an excellent example to what base uses fine things may come, when I saw the *Madiana* which was so neat and trim on our winter excursion, lying on a summer day at her New York dock, dirty and grimy, and discharging tons of black freight from La Brea and the pitch lake upon the wharf.

We rowed through a rough sea back to our steamer, hoisted the anchor, and before noon were once more at Port of Spain. Our long voyage to the south was ended and the ship was homeward bound.

One morning we were again at St. Thomas; the men-of-war had departed, the town was asleep; we landed and engaged in commerce: freighted with cigars, bay rum, fruits and plants, we returned to the ship, and were soon steaming northward. After two days the mercury in the thermometer has fallen to 60 degrees Fahrenheit at noon; there is a chill in the morning air; we steam through floating masses of seaweed; a deep blue water is beneath, and a cold blue sky overhead. The passengers have packed up their white clothes and straw hats, and appear in dark tweeds and winter gray suits, with blue yachting caps and black felt hats. West India mangoes and sapodillas have given place to oranges on the table, and we have an appetite for animal food. Ah, a northeaster has struck us; we meet cold, sleety rain; leafless trees; winter lingering in the lap of spring. But we are heartily welcomed home. Some of the warmest and truest of human hearts beat in the colder climates of the earth, and it is our happy lot to have a multitude of such warm-hearted friends. God bless them all.—*Augustus, in New York Observer.*

TO PROTECT CONSUMERS.

A question of great interest relating to the health of this city, and one which is receiving more and more attention in other parts of the civilized world as the months pass, was discussed at the meeting of the state board of health on Friday. The examination of dairy herds throughout the state has not been discontinued, although it has been restricted. Since July 15 the board's committee has inspected 853 head of cattle and has killed 298 of these, which had the disease commonly called consumption; that is to say, nearly 35 per cent. were tuberculous. The tuberculin test was trustworthy in every case. The question under consideration, of which we have spoken, related to methods by which consumers of milk in this city can be protected against the sale of milk taken from consumptive cows.

We have repeatedly predicted that eventually this city, and all other cities in the civilized world, would take effective measures to prevent the sale to their inhabitants of milk carrying the germs of that disease which is the worst scourge of the human race—tuberculosis, commonly called consumption. It is known that a considerable percentage of the milk cows in this country and in other civilized lands have this disease and that the germs of it are discharged from the udders of tuberculous cows with their milk. The sale of such milk in any city can be prevented only by the suppression of the disease in the herds from which the city is supplied. The tuberculin test, when properly applied, is infallible, and by means of it the tuberculous cows in any herd can be detected. The time is coming when every civilized city will forbid the sale within its boundaries of milk from a dairy herd which has not been cleansed of this disease by means of the tuberculin test.

We hope that the legislature of this state at its coming session will deal wisely with this question. Evidence accumulates that the great death rate from consumption is due in part to infection proceeding from tuberculous milk and beef. The legislative process advocated by the board of health of this city and by the state board should receive the careful attention and favorable treatment which they deserve. But we venture the prediction that if no effective state legislation for the protection of consumers in this city shall be granted, the authorities of the city will in due time take measures which will insure such protection. It is practicable for a city to defend itself against the sale of milk carrying the germs of that disease which causes one-seventh of the recorded deaths of mankind.—*N. Y. Times, Dec. 2, 1895.*

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DINNER: Soup, four dishes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine, dessert and coffee..... Rs. 3\$500.

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The Proprietress, aided by an expert cook, attends herself to the cooking, which is plain and good.

Grande Hotel Metropole

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The new extension of this important establishment being now concluded, we take pleasure in inviting travellers and the public in general to favor us with their patronage as in former times. The Hotel is luxuriously furnished and is situated in one of the

Healthiest Suburbs of the City.

It is the only one in this capital which is prepared to attend to a large number of guests. Every room is comfortably furnished, the service is complete in every respect, it has excellent baths, electric communications, telephone, trams at the door day and night, service of carriages at any hour and in short, every modern improvement for the convenience of the most exigent.

NEW FAMILY PENSION

15, RUA SENADOR VERGUEIRO,

BOTAFOGO.

This establishment, recently opened, is situated in an extremely healthy place, close to the beach and near to the centre of the city. Receives families and respectable persons only: the house possesses furnished rooms at all prices, with perfect sanitary arrangements, garden, baths, etc. The service of the kitchen is first class, and the establishment may, for this reason, be considered the best pension of Rio de Janeiro.

HOTEL TIJUCA

RUA CONDE DE BOMFIM, 175

This splendid family-hotel and restaurant is situated in a most healthy and picturesque place, and offers good kitchen service and attendance at moderate prices.

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They are also the best table waters.

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Boot and Shoe store

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For Men:

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Borzguins, kid-leather..... 12\$000
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Borzguins for girls..... 6\$500
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From O Pais, January 16th, 1896.

NATIONAL MANUFACTURES.

THE MCHARDY COMPANY OF CAMPINAS, MANUFACTURERS OF FARMING MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

The McHardy Company sent from S. Paulo and caused to be set up in the building on the Largo do Lapa an exhibit of complex and complete machinery which has attracted the attention of all visitors.

The McHardy Company was, so to speak, the exhibitor that best understood the importance of a contest like ours. Overcoming transportation difficulties and spending a considerable sum of money, it not only displayed the products of its activity, but also, using suitable motive power, exhibited its machinery in operation. Thus the visitor who is not indifferent to our material progress may see this machinery at work and form an unerring idea of its importance and utility on a coffee plantation.

The McHardy Company of Campinas was the only exhibitor that gave life and value to the respective exhibit. It is no exaggeration, or puff, to say that this company, which alone gave importance to its display in the eyes of the Rio de Janeiro public, was the most practical of all the exhibitors.

Invited to take part in the industrial contest of 1895, it has honored the state of S. Paulo and has exercised a sagaciously enabling it to make a brilliant display of its machinery, which has been gradually perfected so as to possess all the improvements that are demanded by the most exacting requirements of agricultural work.

The arrangement, for instance, of the heavy machinery, belonging to the company's exhibit, moved by steam, for the preparation of coffee on a uniform and horizontal plane, although depending on elevators, was suggested to the company by actual and practical experience at whose demand it was adopted. This system possesses advantages that are not found in machinery superimposed on a vertical plane, not only because it is adapted to the purposes of supervision and examination of the parts of which it is composed, but also because it is exempt from the difficulties under which the other machinery labors whenever during the work there occurs an accident or obstacle which it is necessary to neutralize and for whose supervision the latter machinery requires a much larger personnel.

In addition to this combination of machinery the company exhibits three cane mills of three distinct classes, namely: with a crank to be moved by hand; with the necessary arrangements for being moved by horses or other domestic animals, and with heling, for being moved by steam.

The heavy machinery on exhibition that is moved by steam consists of a number of operating machines mechanically combined with all their appurtenances into a harmonious whole for the complete preparation of coffee.

We proceed to describe it in detail, showing the work performed by each part.

A small hopper receives the dried coffee in the hull, which is taken by elevator No. 1 and deposited in a temporary receptacle, which replaces those generally used for the preparation of coffee in agricultural or manufacturing establishments.

This receptacle, which is the initial point in the machinery, has in the lower part a spiral conductor for completely emptying the said receptacle of the coffee deposited therein, so that the operator has nothing to do but to open the regulators arranged at a convenient height in the bottom of the receptacle, at the same time putting all the machinery in motion.

The coffee, regulated throughout the whole extent of the bottom of the receptacle, immediately receives a uniform motion and is taken by elevator No. 2 and carried to a set of fans by which it is winnowed and extraneous substances removed. The coffee is then taken by elevator No. 3 and carried to the cylinders or rollers of the huller, which operates simultaneously, hulling the coffee and removing the dust and other rubbish resulting from this operation by means of a suction tube placed within the drum and under the cylinders.

This huller, of which the company is the sole patentee, has iron and steel cylinders or rollers and an apparatus for graduating the plates at will.

The huller coffee, entirely free from dust, is received by elevator No. 4 and carried to the upper hopper of the double fan. On leaving the hopper the coffee passes through a current of air, produced by the paddles of the first fan, which removes the lighter part of the hull. It then falls on the oscillating bolters of the second fan and is winnowed by the air set in motion by the paddles of this fan, being separated entirely from the heavy part of the hull and from the *marinheiro* (coffee not fully husked) and falling, thoroughly cleansed, through the front of the bolters into the drum of elevator No. 5.

The *marinheiro* is received by elevator No. 6 and returns through a horizontal conductor placed in the upper part and supplied with bolters, which in the passage above the fans separate any pieces of hull, or any grains of coffee which may have accompanied it. It then falls again on the cylinders of the huller, where after being again subjected to the hulling operation it passes another time through the process that has already been described.

The clean coffee is taken by elevator No. 5 and carried to the separator, which divides it into the four grades known as large flat or *catagado*, mocha, ordinary flat and small. The mocha, small and large flat coffee may be sacked separately, there being a suitable arrangement for this purpose.

The ordinary coffee, which falls from the centre of the separator into a hopper, is carried from the latter by elevator No. 7 to the grader which separates it into first and second quality, there being also a small quantity of *escolha*.

This last machine is also patented and serves as a crucial test, showing the perfection of the work done by the separator. Its regulation is so perfect that, as the name indicates, it grades the coffee in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired.

The practice generally adopted with coffee machinery is to cause to pass through the grader in the first instance all the ordinary flat coffee and in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th place the coffee that has been

separated; but some planters reserve the large *mocho* and small grain coffee until after the other coffee has been marketed and then send them to market.

The second exhibit of the McHardy Company is a cane mill turned by hand, by means of a crank with rollers six inches in diameter by nine in length. The power represented by the crank is 1 X 3 and that represented by the gearing 1 X 6. It is made of iron and the rollers work by means of cog wheels with an iron base mounted on a wooden frame. It costs 500,000.

The third exhibit is a cane mill moved by animal power with rollers 12 inches in diameter by 16 in length. The frame and base are of iron of the same system. The rollers are worked by conical gearing in the proportion of 1 X 2 1/2, with 4 iron supports, fastened to the platform by wrought iron stiffening-rails, the upper part of the shaft boxed on, to receive a pulley centre and in the lower part on the platform, box with footstep bearing, supporting the shaft with centre wheel and the same pulley centre. Its price is 3,500.

The fourth is a cane mill intended to be moved by steam or water power with rollers 16 inches in diameter by 24 in length, with direct transmission of the rollers by means of gearing or indirect transmission by means of a pulley connection of the shaft of the engine with pipe union. It costs 6,500.

Besides these three styles of mills the company manufactures others of different sizes of which it keeps a large number always in stock.

The combined machinery on exhibition at the building on Largo do Lapa prepares automatically from 350 to 400 arrobas of coffee per diem. The company makes machinery which prepares from 500 to 600 arrobas a day and still larger machinery preparing 800 to 1,000 arrobas.

That on exhibition costs only 18,500,000 and the prices of others are naturally in proportion. Really there is nothing cheaper or more useful.

Brazilian agriculture has everything to gain by using this complete machinery in the preparation of its products, since it is really automatic and labor-saving, dispensing with farmers required by uncombined or isolated machinery.

The company also manufactures separate machinery such as hullers, fans, separators, graders, copper stills, from the simplest to the most improved of the continuous distillation class, in short every kind of machinery for farm and factory, all of practical utility on account of their construction and durability.

Now let us proceed to describe that colossus of which the noble city of Campinas is so proud, and inform our readers how the McHardy Company is constituted.

Founded in 1875 by Mr. William McHardy, who as its proprietor managed it until 1891, this establishment made such progress and its work achieved such a reputation that, when in the latter year the company was organized, it was deemed advisable to retain the name by which it was known.

The first board of directors was composed of Barão de Ataliba Nogueira, president, Dr. Gabriel Dias da Silva, secretary, and William McHardy, manager.

In 1893, when the board completed its term of office, the president and secretary were re-elected at the general meeting of shareholders held that year and Mr. Robert J. Paton was chosen managing director. The ex-manager, Mr. William McHardy, who is one of the principal shareholders in the company, went to Europe, where he has continued to render it valuable services.

The workshops occupy an area of 6,320 square metres with buildings and 6,971 square metres without buildings, the latter being used for temporarily storing property and for other purposes, a part of it being slightly sheltered.

The power employed is steam and the company has four engines aggregating 108 horse-power placed in four workshops and moving 75 operating machines in the following order:

Foundry (18 horse-power engine.)

- 1 fan for the cupolas of the foundry,
- 1 pulveriser for moulding sand,
- 1 circular saw,
- 1 drilling machine,
- 1 wrought-iron tumbling barrel.

Total 5 machines.

This workshop has besides two cupola furnaces for melting iron, with a capacity for two tons, two furnaces for bronze, one stove, one movable crane and a tramway with two trans.

Ironwork shop (36 horse-power engine.)

- 15 mechanical lathes,
- 8 radial drilling machines,
- 2 planing machines (one vertical and one horizontal.)

- 1 key setting machine,
- 1 ball screwing machine,
- 1 pipe-cutting and screwing machine,
- 2 tool grinders,
- 1 plate bending machine,
- 1 punching and clipping machine,
- 2 punching machines,
- 1 machine for cutting saw-teeth,
- 2 fans,
- 2 steam hammers.

Total 40.

The two fans furnish air for five forges in a separate building, forming a blacksmith shop. The two steam hammers are used for all the forges, each of which has its own anvil and necessary tools. There is also a shop for making iron and copper boilers.

To the ironwork shop pieces of machinery are brought in their rough state from the foundry and are then finished and put together. Articles of wrought iron, steel, copper, bronze and other copper alloys are all made here.

Carpenter shop (24 horse-power engine.)

- 2 lathes for woodwork,
- 1 planing machine,
- 4 tenoning machines,
- 2 fitting machines,
- 4 sets of sawing machinery,
- 4 tool grinders,
- Total 17 machines.

This shop receives from the two already described, pieces of machinery requiring wooden frames or supports. It does all the carpenter, turner and joiner work. A painter's shop for finishing work is attached to it.

Wrought-iron shop (30 horse-power vertical engine.)

- 1 lathe for woodwork,
- 2 sets of sawing machinery,
- 1 general joiner for nearly all kinds of woodwork
- 1 turning and tenoning machine,
- 2 drilling and tenoning machines,
- 1 tenoning machine,
- 2 sand-papier machines,
- 1 iron bending machine,
- 1 saw sharpening machine,
- 1 saw soldering machine,
- Total 13 machines.

This does all the work appertaining to cast making, to wood carving and joiner work, including plate bending, rings, etc., having an iron forge and the necessary machinery.

The four shops together can manufacture yearly 20 full sets of combined coffee machinery of three distinct classes, 150 coffee-hullers, 150 fans, 150 separators and 150 graders, without interfering with the work of repairing and that of filling customers' orders.

The raw materials for the products of the factory consist of Brazilian timber, old iron, pig iron, copper, tin, English coke and gas coke of Brazilian production. The only imported articles are English coke, pig iron and pine, the latter in very small quantity.

Up to the present the markets of consumption have been in the states of S. Paulo, Minas, Rio de Janeiro and Goiaz, having as means of communication the railways and local roads of the state of S. Paulo, the Central railway, the railways of the state of Minas Geraes and the road from the port of Santos.

In the workshops of the McHardy Company there are employed 175 men and 25 boys, besides about 50 persons employed in office work and the engineers, machinists and carpenters engaged in putting up machinery on plantations. Wages for 10 hours labor do not exceed 12\$ per diem and are never less than 5\$.

The foregoing is a detailed account of an important manufacturing company, whose establishment is a powerful centre of enormous activity, an industrial school and an efficient aid to agriculture in Brazil.

Our arsenal deserves not only public favor, but likewise the energy resulting from its own importance, appeals for support from the administration of the country, which it behooves to facilitate the development of manufactures in a large scale and not to remove for agriculturists alone, who have the generous soil as raw material, the aid which is due to all who contribute to our material improvement.

Why admit free from duty articles that are manufactured in this country? Why exempt from taxation machinery similar to that which is made here? Let the government of the republic take this subject into consideration and think of the obstacles which result to our industrial progress from the favors granted to the importers of foreign machinery.

The state of S. Paulo imports every year thousands of coils' worth of implements and machinery free from custom-house duties, and this merchandise moreover is carried on the railways at special rates in favor of agriculturists. And yet the raw materials employed by the McHardy Company pay heavy duties and are at present also burdened with exorbitant rates on the railways.

We repeat: the McHardy Company, established at Campinas, is a manufacturing colossus. Its establishment in the exhibition does honor to Brazilian manufacturing industry. It is not enough for the public to feel and acknowledge this fact. It is not enough that under sagacious management this establishment is flourishing and prosperous. It is also necessary for the government to understand the sacrifices which it is making, the services that it renders, the burdens that it sustains and the favors to which it is entitled.

THE FINEY CHRISTMAS PUDDING.

The ambitious young Argentine correspondent in Rosario of *The Southern Cross* has an experience with that great British institution—the Christmas pudding. He has a genuine liking for everything English, even to writing the English language, and the opportunity to eat a Christmas dinner with his English friends was therefore a memorable event. How it resulted he shall tell in his own inimitable style:

"My estimated colleague."

"Useless to say to you that I admire the customs Englishes, so you shall not wonder that I accepted the invitation cordial of one Mister, my friend intimate since the revolution time, during the which I occupy myself in his domicile. I accepted the convulsion of to dinner in his house at the Nativity feast."

I do it.

More, I regret it.

Frankly, I myself nearly die by the festivity events.

I confess me not able for make front to the convulsion (coohery, Alfredo) Christmas English. Is it in the eat? I know not.

Is it the to drink? I know not. Is it the combination of the to eat and the to drink? Perhaps.

It refers itself of this manner. Many dishes have been eaten; and with much palate he arrives the plumb pudding. He is fire, he burns. The host say "Good," and pour on more again which also more burning makes. I also say "Good," and "make more burning," for, I confess, I am exalted. Indeed I have consumed some many glasses of wine previous. Indeed well; more fluid is poured to the pudding; and it is more a fire, and again I say "Good," and say "Good" and "Golly good" the child of the Mister which sit round the table. As I am the guest honour! I am served first. I know not the manner of to regulate with this dish flaming look to it with enough trepidation, but my dignity cannot allow me to show

these Englishes my necessity of courage. It is sufficient! I arm my spoon. I serve myself to one mouthful of this substance combustible!—

Pumb!

Appear to me that I have served myself with one mouthful of the hell.

Excused itself to say that I eject the mass glowing.

Excuse itself not, however, the bad culture of the Englishes to laugh.

But I not cry out. I take one bottle and pour rapidly a little in the glass. I think it is the cursed English wine called whisky. I know not. My object is to extinguish the conflagration in my mouth.

I hastily drink.

Skies! I seem to myself bare of swallow one entire devil. My mouth consume, and burn more and more.

The child of the Mister loudly laugh—thus demonstrating the necessity of culture. More, the Mister and the Mistress join their laughs to the child's.

I seek my lot and precipitate myself into the street public. No one word of farewell I speak. I am insulted. I am ungrated. I no more go to the domicile of one Englishman who himself and his family want the culture.

And what shall I say for the eating of the Englishes?

Barbarous!

Without more,

Your co-laborator,

ALFREDO."

Continued from our last.

TRINIDAD ISLAND.

THE CRUISE OF THE "ALBATROSS."

February 2.—Heavy showers of rain obscuring island from our view. Enter bay in morning. It being Sunday no work is done in the ravine, the shore-party make many fruitless attempts at launching the boat during the day. We stand in and out of the bay all day, watching the proceedings of those on shore through our glasses. On several occasions the men draw the boat down to the edge of the sea, disappear from our sight for a time, and at last reappear hauling the boat up again. They persevere despite repeated failures. Think they have capsize once at least, as they are baling the boat out on the beach. At last, at 4 p. m., they give up the attempt as hopeless, and hoist the signal: "Impossible to launch lifeboat."

We exchange several signals, but find it difficult to distinguish their small flags from the yacht. At sunset we sail out to sea and leave to. Choppy sea. Tumble about a good deal. Stormy looking sky.

February 3.—This morning very clear; so see distinctly for first time the three rocky islets of Martin Vas, distant about 25 miles from Trinidad, bearing east. Sail into bay. Again several rain attempts to launch boat. Heave to. Drift this night upwards of fifteen miles from island.

February 4.—Sail into bay. Still high surf. A signal flying on shore which we cannot distinguish, so sail somewhat nearer in. Are becalmed under Sugarloaf. Then a squall—then taken aback by another squall—then calm again. We drift towards Noah's Ark, up whose face the sea is breaking fifty or sixty feet high. Another squall; wear vessel and clear out of bay. A very squally day, with hailing winds making it more than usually dangerous to enter the bay.

At last, on February 5, after having made three vain attempts to cross the barrier of tumbling surf, the whaleboat was successfully launched, and we saw her come out safely from the line of breakers at the end of the bay; then the men pulled away towards us, visible one moment as the boat rose to the top of the swell, and hidden the next moment from our sight by the rollers as she sank into the valleys between them.

We sailed into the bay to meet her, and hove to abreast of the Sugarloaf. The boat came nearer, and we saw that the doctor, Powell, Purcell, and the two black men, were in her. It was now thirty-eight days since we had last seen our companions. They all looked gaunt and haggard, and were clad in flannel shirts and trousers, ragged and earthstained from the work in the ravine.

But they were the same cheery boys as ever, as I discovered by the jovial manner of their greeting as soon as they were within hail. "Hullo!" sang out the doctor. "What vessel's that, and where do you come from? I am the doctor of the port here. Hand over your bill of health, that I may see whether you can have pratique."

"And I am the governor of this island of Trinidad," cried Powell, with affable pomposity, from under an extraordinary hat that had been manufactured by himself apparently out of the remains of old hampers and other nests. "Will you do me the honor of dining with me at Government House to-night? I shall be glad to learn from you how the revolution is progressing in our neighboring state of Brazil. I was just on the point of sending out my squadron here"—putting the whale-boat on the side—"in Bahia, to look after the interests of any of our subjects who may be there."

It was startling for us to find that these dwellers on a desert island had already heard of the Brazilian revolution, and we were still more amazed when they proved to us that they were well informed as to all that had been going on in the outer world. We had been looking forward to imparting the latest news to them, but to find

that we had to tell was stale to them. They kept us in a state of mystification for some time before they revealed the source of this marvellous knowledge, and the only information that Powell would vouchsafe us on the subject was to the effect that: "We found it slow here with-out the new papers, at breakfast, and have established telegraphic communication with England. All the latest racing intelligence comes through the tape in the doctor's tent." But, before asking any questions we greeted our long-absent friends. They came on board and had a good square meal, such as they had not enjoyed for a long time, with red wine, cigars and other luxuries, and after this we sat down to a long yarn and an exchange of news.

The doctor and his companions had plenty to tell. They had dug a great deal and had cleared away the landslide, till they arrived at what appeared to be the original rocky bottom of the ravine. They had found no signs of the treasure, and they had evidently come to the conclusion that there was but little chance of finding it; but they had not lost heart, and were of opinion that it would be advisable to dig for a few weeks more, in the likely parts of the ravine, before abandoning the search for good.

The doctor told me that the surf had been exceedingly heavy recently, and that a storm had completely changed the character of the beach, a sandbank having been formed at some distance from the shore, deep water intervening. He explained to me that this bank was only just awash at low water, and that the sea always broke upon it, plunging it up, so that sand and water were rolled up together, forming a boiling surf dangerous for the boat to cross.

The adventures of the shore-party during our absence, the visit of the man-of-war, and the marvellous escape from drowning of several of our men, were very interesting to hear. Mr. Pursell, as being one of those on shore, can tell the story better than I can, and he has kindly written for me the following account of all that occurred whilst the yacht was away. His narrative commences with our separation on December 30.

After parting with our comrades on the *Alerte*, we made haste to get ashore again, as the weather looked threatening and there was every prospect of a rough landing. As soon as we had turned the corner of "Treasure Bay" we found that the wind was blowing hard right on shore, and that the sea had begun to break heavily on the beach, throwing dense masses of spray into the air, which glistened like silver in the sunshine—a magnificent sight, but one which portended a good ducking for us. However, there was no help for it; we had to make the best of it and get ashore somehow.

We waited for a comparative calm. We allowed three big waves to pass and spend their fury on the beach; the word was given, and we dashed on towards the land with all the force we could put into our oars. On we flew, crossing one sandbank on the summit of a curling wave that broke with a sound of thunder on the next bank. On we pulled with set teeth and straining muscles. "Hurrah!" cried the doctor, "one more stroke and we have done it!"—when, suddenly, we were in the back wash—the water seemed to shrink from under us into the wave that followed—the stem of the boat ploughed into a sandbank, while a huge wall of water rose up behind us, lifting the stern high in the air till the boat stood end on, and the next moment bars, tin, boat and men were rolled over and over each other in the boiling foam.

Our first thought, on struggling to our feet, was naturally for the boat. We found her turned right over and thrown almost on dry land. We hastened to right her, hauled her out, and drag her up out of harm's way; then, having collected the oars, stretchers, rudder, etc., which were floating about, we set to work to rescue our provisions. For two hours we dived about in the surf, picking up tins of meat, Swiss milk, and oatmeal, a bag of biscuit utterly spoiled, another of flour reduced to paste, a couple of rifles, and one or two boxes of cartridges. Our two happy-dispositioned colored men had great fun with the ruined flour, pelting each other with it until their shining black bodies were almost covered with the white paste, and roaring with laughter at each successful hit.

Though we did not abandon the search until nothing else could be found, an inspection showed us that we had lost a good half of the stores we had brought off in the boat. Having rescued all we could, the doctor ordered all hands up to the camp for a lot of rum, which, I need hardly say, we were very glad to get. The most important loss, of course, was that of the biscuit and flour; for it was quite possible that the yacht might be away for several weeks, on her voyage to and from Bahia, and we had only a small supply of these articles on shore, so we had to go on short rations, so far as they were concerned.

Cloete-Smith, Powell and myself had now been on shore for about five weeks, working steadily all the time, and we were beginning to feel the effects of it—in trainer's language, we were getting "horribly stale." The doctor, therefore, decided that we should take holidays on the follow-

ing two days—Saturday and Sunday—and recommence work on Monday.

Now that the yacht had sailed we were quite cut off from the outer world, and began to feel very much like shipwrecked sailors, with the exception that we had many more comforts than usually fall to their lot. I suppose it is only in novels that those convenient hulks drift ashore containing just the very things the belated mariners are in want of, for, though we kept a careful look-out, nothing of the kind came our way. Powell, I believe, though naturally a most kind-hearted fellow, would have cheerfully sacrificed a vessel for a few hundred Turkish cigarettes, and we should all have been glad of a change of literature. The library we had brought with us was well thumbed and well read, even to the advertisements. We had a motley assortment. We all became Shakespearean scholars; Bret Harte's poems and the "Bab Ballades" we almost knew by heart; and we came to look upon, as very old friends, characters of all sorts and conditions; among others, Othmar, Quilp, Adam Bede, Lord Fauntleroy, the Modern Circe, and Mrs. Gamp.

On Monday we resumed our digging, with renewed vigor after our two days' rest, and worked steadily at the landslide. After we had thoroughly excavated under the big rock which had been discovered when the skipper was on shore, without result, Powell and myself were sent to examine two or three likely-looking places higher up the ravine, so as not to leave any chance untried; while the others still worked away at the old trench.

(To be continued.)

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—Another five batteries of Krupp guns for the Argentine government were embarked at Hamburg on the 27th ult.

—The loss in the cereal crops of the province of Cordoba, Argentina, is estimated at 40 per cent., compared with last year.

—It is rumored that the Chilean spies recently caught at Bahia Blanca were a couple of innocent amateur photographers. They have been released.

—President Roca is reported to have inspected the fortifications on Martin Garcia island. By the way, is it not a breach of treaty to fortify this island?

—The Montevideo police were held in their barracks under arms on the night of the 28th ult. President Borda seems to have had a bad dream, or his conscience was troubling him.

—In March the Argentine national guard will again begin to exercise, and he will continue to do this for three months. The military fever in Argentina is really becoming serious.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 30th says that a scandal has just been exposed, consisting of the sale of military patents for \$200 each. An investigation is demanded, but in the hands of so mercenary a government it will come to nothing.

—In Argentina the infantry force now in active service is said to number 10,000 men. This is nearly equal what the army in the United States numbered when the population was forty to fifty millions. The population of Argentina is only four millions.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 28th says a contract was signed on that date for the purchase of the Italian ironclad *Almirante Saint Bon*, now under construction, for the sum of 5,000,000 pesos gold. Roca is evidently determined to show how well he can govern, while he has the chance.

—A telegram of the 29th announces the sudden death of Dr. Aristobulo Delvalle, one of the most prominent lawyers and statesmen in Argentina. He was a leader of the radical party, and had been a minister under President Saenz Peña. His loss will be deeply felt in the best political circles.

—Although the Argentine government has purchased some 500 cannon in Europe for field batteries, these are not considered sufficient and acting President Roca has been treating for the purchase of more guns for fortifications, naval vessels, etc. For a bankrupt state, Argentina is spending money rather freely.

—The estimated number of cattle, sheep and horses in this country is now 23,000,000, 80,000,000, and 5,000,000 respectively, as against about 17,000,000, 71,000,000 and 4,000,000 in 1887. The provinces which contain the largest numbers of cattle are Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Corrientes, Santa Fe and Corloba. In the last census of the province of Buenos Aires in 1901 cattle were put down at 4,754,000 and sheep at 57,845,000.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—On Wednesday afternoon there was quite an excitement in the Plaza Independencia over the young Frenchman Mr. Robuchon, who has undertaken to ride from here to New York on horseback. A considerable crowd had assembled to see him start, but the time arrived and passed without the appearance of the hero, and finally dissolved in disappointment after expending a good deal of "chaff" on some luckless individuals who had nothing to do with the matter. Mr. Robuchon has since explained to the press that the delay was due to the failure of his servant, who declined to accompany him at the last moment. He undertook to make the start alone yesterday evening, but we cannot say if he did so. He hopes to arrive at the end of his foolhardy journey in exactly a year's time.—*Montevideo Times*, January 17.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 4th, 1896.

THE situation at the custom-house is rapidly becoming intolerable, and the minister of finance can not afford to permit its continuation. For some reason not satisfactorily explained, the customs officials have lately permitted extraordinary delays in the discharge of lighters, and the inspector is opposing the extension of time for dispatching merchandise under the old rates. All this looks decidedly suspicious. The minister has determined that on the 29th inst. shall terminate the period within which merchandise shipped before December 31st must be dispatched. As this merchandise is being kept afloat in lighters from one to two months it is becoming certain that a very large proportion of it will be forced to pay duties under the new schedules. This is not only unjust, but it has the appearance of being the result of an intrigue in the custom-house itself. There is already so much trickery, extortion, blackmail and theft in that public department, that the minister ought not to countenance its schemes any longer. The merchants have nearly exhausted their patience, and if these impositions and robberies continue much longer, they will surely make trouble. Were the merchants of this city to suspend business, and to publish their protest for the whole world to read, it is certain that the credit of Brazil would suffer a severe blow, and deservedly so.

THE discussion which certain medical men are now carrying on in the newspapers in regard to the new serum treatment of yellow fever, is certainly very ill-advised. Two of them are claiming priority in recommending this treatment, and that, too, in defiance of the fact that neither of them can claim anything more than the suggestion that this treatment might prove efficacious. It does not appear that they have developed anything practical from the theory, nor that their investigations contain anything of interest to the profession. In this connection we happen to know that other physicians have had exactly the same idea and have been quietly studying and experimenting. As they have not yet discovered a practical way for cultivating the virus, or in preparing the serum, as has been done in the case of diphtheria, they have had nothing to announce, but all the same they are entitled to just as much credit, if not more, than the practitioners who are now disputing about priority of discovery in the newspapers. We happen to know, also, of apparent cures effected by the serum treatment both last year and this, and we feel confident that something of great value will result from these experiences. But, it should be said, the proper treatment of yellow fever will be developed by investigation, not newspaper discussion. If these noisy Galens would devote themselves to patient study and careful investigation, and if they would also seek to correct the unsanitary conditions which surround us, they would then have a right to claim public recognition of their work. But for men who lay in wait for the ideas developed by others, and then claim originality for merely a suggested application of a theory to something else, there is and can be no just claim upon public gratitude.

It will be fruitless we know to venture upon even a mild remonstrance with our London contemporary *The South American Journal* in regard to the misleading character of its comments upon Brazilian affairs. The intimate relations which exist between that enterprising journal on the one side, and the Brazilian legation and treasury agency upon the other, of course preclude our offering corrections, while the intimate knowledge which it possesses in regard to Brazil renders it impossible for us to impart information. And yet, something must be done! Somebody must fill the breach! It won't do to permit the editor of that paper and the Brazilian legation in London to construct all of our history according to their own notions. There are some thousands down this way who want to construct a little of it themselves, and some scores of them are already at it. The city of Rio de Janeiro is already flooded with manuscript, and documents are being discovered almost every day which are throwing a flood of light upon the events of the past six years. Of course, London is the financial centre of the world, as the editor of the *South American Journal* knows, but that does not make it the centre for accurate information on Brazilian politics, and we would beg him therefore to spare us any more eulogies on the "great marshal". The account must have been squared long ago, and as we know much better down here what the said marshal really was and did, than his admirers in London can possibly know, we consider this sound advice. When Vicente Machado confesses to have received instructions from Peixoto to have prisoners shot, surely the editor of the *South American Journal*, in London, might spare us such opinions as: "We have never given credit to the fabricated tales of atrocity and fiendish butcheries frequently attributed to him by his enemies," and "those who knew him most intimately speak of his firmness, but never of his having been a willing shedder of blood." On this point a correspondent in Curitiba informs us that when Col. Moreira Cesar was there a short time ago, he took occasion to inform some Florianistas, who were urging him to suppress certain revolutionary sympathizers, that his action in Santa Catharina had been strictly in accordance with superior orders, as his duty as a soldier compelled him to do, and that were he to receive orders from Rio to shoot them (the Florianistas) he would do it. So it will be seen that we are gradually getting at the facts of the case, and these facts do not confirm the history we are receiving from London. Then, too, in his review of 1895, the editor of the *South American Journal* tells us that Saldanha da Gama "committed suicide," and the fight in which he lost his life is located at "Cuareim." The President is surrounded by "a peace-loving and loyal population," which will be grateful news to Castilhos, Valladao and the Jacobins; our finances are booming, as instanced by the "success" of our loans during the year; and we are being thoroughly reorganized and copper-plated in every department. We are again told that the internal loan of last year was "subscribed for twice over," when all the world knows that it was barely covered, and that the guarantee was counted to make it appear that it had been taken "twice over." As for the Trindade case, it is now apparent, or should be, to the editor of the *South American Journal* that he was just a little too previous. He favored arbitration, and we presume the legation favored it also. And he even went so far as to call those opposed to it "jingoes." He did not know when he wrote that review, that the Brazilian government would reject arbitration, and that his chief in Rio, Minister Carlos de Carvalho, was one of the leading "jingoes." We doubt not his next issue will explain the mistake, and we shall expect to learn that the words were used in quite a Pickwickian sense.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Three counterfeiters have been captured at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.

—Col. Valladao has sent troops to uphold his municipal council at Rosario.

—It is reported that cases of yellow-fever have appeared at Rio Claro, São Paulo.

—At the yellow-fever hospital in Campinas there were six patients on the 31st ult.

—Col. Valladao's municipal intendant at Aracaju has signed the bill which illegally increases his salary.

—At the gubernatorial election held in Bahia on the 28th ult., Dr. Luiz Vianna was elected without opposition.

—There is stated to be a considerable increase in the number of cases of yellow fever in Rio Claro, S. Paulo.

—On the 1st inst., a telephone lineman at Pará imprudently took hold of the electric light wire and was instantly killed.

—There was another election in Bahia on the 2nd, this time for state deputies. It is said to have created no interest.

—In the city of S. Paulo on the 30th ult., there was arrested an Italian accused of attempting to pass counterfeit 100,000 notes.

—The election of state senators in Bahia occurred on the 30th ult. Among the successful candidates was General Galvão.

—It is reported that a monarchist paper will be started at Feira de Sant' Anna, Bahia, under the title of *O Porvir*, on the 15th inst.

—A telegram from Pará says that Dr. Paes de Carvalho will be elected governor of the state notwithstanding his refusal to be a candidate.

—According to telegrams from up the coast Veiga Cabral, "governor of Amapá," is receiving ovations at all the ports. He is considered a hero apparently.

—It is asserted that the reason why the 7th battalion of infantry has been withdrawn from Santa Catharina is that its officers quarrelled with Gov. Hercilio Luz.

—A battery of the 3rd regiment of artillery, consisting of two officers, 42 men and six guns, has been placed in charge of the fort at the entrance to Santos river.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 28th ult. was informed that there were 20 cases of yellow fever at S. Carlos do Pinhal, all or nearly all of which came from Angraquara.

—The municipal chamber of S. José de Alencar Parahyba has protested against the resolution of the Oloro Preto chamber contemplating the signing of the monarchist manifesto.

—The São Paulo physicians have organized a medical society. Let us hope they will at once proceed to regulate their charges and determine their own professional obligations.

—A Sergipe telegram of the 1st inst. says that at Garagá in a fight caused by the municipal guard, Miguel Vieira, a well known political opponent of Col. Valladao, was dangerously wounded.

—In Pernambuco a quarrel has broken out between the director and a majority of the faculty of the law school. Dr. Senha says so. Without doubt politics are at the bottom of it.

—On the 29th ult. the departments of the interior, finance and public works of the state of Rio de Janeiro removed to the building which was formerly the O'Leary hotel at Petropolis.

—The recent gubernatorial election in Bahia has resulted in the choice of Deputy Luiz Vianna. Few votes were cast, however, the opposition not daring to contest an election where even a majority had no chance.

—The *Gazetinha* asks who it may concern to put a stop to the throwing of confetti in one of the churches of Guanariguetá. It states that it frequently occurs that the confetti fall upon the images of the saints.

—A planter at Ribeirão Preto named Francisco Schmidt, has been notified by letter to deposit not less than 40,000 in a certain place within a specified time under penalty of being killed and having his property burned.

—It is announced from Pará that Veiga Cabral embarked for Rio de Janeiro on the 30th ult. We are now in for a season of hoisting and fireworks, and that, too, over a mere adventurer. It is a curious world, surely!

—As a São Paulo planter named Antonio Toledo was going to his plantation with his family, he was attacked on the road near Bebedouro by bandits, and his son was shot in the back, and died an hour afterwards. The assassins escaped.

—It is stated that at Minas Novas, in the state of Minas Geraes, an unpopular judge has been boycotted by the people and consequently, being unable to obtain servants, food or clothing, has requested the state government to remove him to another district.

—The *Município* of S. Paulo suggests the creation of a hospital for consumptives at Campos do Jordão, which possesses the best climate in Brazil within reach of patients. There are wealthy men enough in S. Paulo to endow such an institution if they felt inclined.

—A Campos telegram of the 30th says the rains there have been very heavy, causing great prejudice to agriculture and causing considerable damage in town through the falling of walls. The railway communication with Niterói has been interrupted for some time.

—In Rio Grande the new commander-in-chief, Julio de Castilhos, have been exchanging compliments and making flattering promises during the past week. In the meantime the federalists are being betrayed and assassinated, and Julio is steadily increasing his army.

—A large quantity of uncalled for immigrants' baggage at the S. Paulo *hospedaria* has been turned over to the *juiz dos ausentes*. The owners have probably gone out on the plantations and have lost their effects because of the delays of the officials in forwarding them from Santos to São Paulo.

—Senator Coelho Campos complains that the Sergipe postoffice fails to deliver him his newspapers. Col. Valladao while he held office as chief of police of this city under martial law doubtless became proficient in the art of preventing newspapers from reaching the persons for whom they are intended.

—The São Paulo papers note that Mr. Henrique Joopert, accused of defrauding a lady in São Paulo to the extent of over 100,000, has announced to the public that he has not concealed his residence, and that he can be found at a given address in Santos by the police whenever any explanations are required on the charges made.

—In Sergipe the councils dispossessed of the control of the municipal governments by Col. Valladao, are protesting against his action.

—A Pará telegram of the 28th ult. says that the local democratic party had resolved to unite with the national democratic party. Let us hope for all sorts of simplicity and unified action, that all the local organizations will unite with the two national organizations, and that they may then be known as "republican" and "democratic."

—Gubernatorial and municipal elections were held on the 2nd inst. in the state of Espírito Santo. Returns received indicate that Dr. Graciano Neves, the official candidate, has been elected governor, but Senator Domingos Vicente, the opposition candidate, seems to have polled a pretty large vote. It is stated that considerable interest was displayed in the election. Much official pressure and several disturbances are reported.

—In response to a writ of *habeas corpus* Alferes Fabio Paulista and a fireman left S. Paulo on the 27th to appear before the Supreme Tribunal. The two prisoners were concerned in the wrecking of two newspaper offices in Santos on December 6th. On the 31st they returned to S. Paulo, their application for release having failed, and on the 1st inst. they were again lodged in gaol in Santos where they will remain until trial.

—The civil registry of Pará shows that there were 182 births in that city during the month of December, including 29 still births. Of these 104 were males and 78 females, 102 legitimate, 58 illegitimate and 22 illegitimate but legitimated after birth. This shows very nearly 44 per cent. of illegitimacy. The disproportion in the sexes is also very marked and it would be interesting to see if it shows the same for the whole year.

—There was an interesting exhibition of grapes at the commercial association's rooms in São Paulo on Sunday last. The grapes were grown in the chácara of D. Veridiano Prado and consisted of 135 varieties, introduced from various countries of Europe. At the same time Dr. Luiz Barreto gave a lecture on the acclimatization of grapes in the state of São Paulo. The *Município* says that D. Veridiano Prado has 300 varieties of grapes under cultivation.

—It is stated that Congressman Glycio some time ago instructed the governor of Alagoas to arrive at an agreement with the opposition in that state. The governor, it is said, called a meeting of his friends, the majority of whom on being consulted expressed their willingness to enter into accord with all the members of the opposition except Congressman Arago Gomes and Major Galvão Bezerra, who, we presume, are the very persons that Glycio wishes to conciliate.

—There was a very curious telegram from São Paulo on the 28th ult. It stated that the authorities had determined to rigidly suppress gambling and that they would begin with the private residences of the aristocrats. The telegram then added that no announcement would be made when the raids are to be made. Of course an announcement of this character will put the gamblers on their guard, and the raids will catch no one but the ignorant poor who toss for pennies.

—The São Paulo newspapers, particularly the *Município* and *Reporter*, are doing good work in trying to repress the vice of gambling. They even publish the names of gambling places and invite the police to go there. Some of the clubs, such as the Jockey Club and the Club Internacional, are nothing but gambling dens where many a young man has been ruined. Several of the worst suicides in São Paulo are due to losses at these infamous places. It is time that the better elements of society were united for their repression.

—The São Paulo *Reporter* of the 27th ult. stated that it has certain knowledge that four representatives of an English syndicate had been negotiating for the estates of the Companhia Dumont, situated at Ribeirão Preto, and that the sale had at last been completed. The *Reporter* gave the price paid for the property as 12,000,000, or about 5,653,800. It was also stated that the buyers left for Europe on the 26th. The owners, however, suspect the pretty story by denying it altogether, but the *Reporter* persists in affirming that negotiations are in progress.

IMMIGRATION AT SANTOS.

The immigration agent at Santos has compiled several tables giving particulars in regard to the immigrants arriving there in 1895. He also gives an interesting summary of the arrivals since 1882. From these we extract the following:

Total arrivals in 1895.....	95,087
Agriculturists.....	54,160
Mechanics.....	2,062
Without occupation.....	38,805
Account nat. gov.....	25,957
do state S. Paulo.....	65,770
Spontaneous.....	4,260

Of those receiving free passage from the national government, 21,644 were Italians. Of those imported by the state, 42,500 were Italians, 11,343 Portuguese, 11,494 were Spaniards and 433 Austrians. The spontaneous immigrants received aid from the state after arrival.

From January 1st, 1882, to December 31st, 1895, (14 years) the total immigrant arrivals at Santos numbered 494,526, as follows:

Males.....	211,759
Females.....	133,214
Children under 12.....	149,559
Italians.....	363,749
Portuguese.....	55,135
Spaniards.....	50,862
Austrians.....	7,939
Germans.....	6,688
Russians.....	3,379
Danes.....	2,001
Belgians.....	851
English.....	791
Swedes.....	685
Swiss.....	238
Irish.....	201

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Santa Victoria de Palmar, the home of Gimeresdo Saravia, is one of the many localities suffering from Castilhist tyranny and misrule. A youth 16 years of age, son of the ex-revolutionist, Manoel Oliveira, was recently murdered, his throat being cut after he had been stabbed nineteen times. No steps whatever were taken to punish the criminals and the authorities did not even see to the interment of the corpse, which was buried by neighbors. After this occurrence the attendant with a squad of policemen went to the house of the youth's father for the purpose of arresting or killing him; but the latter, wisely suspicious of Castilhist justice, had not returned home and consequently was not found.

One of the Rio Grande papers publishes a list of 13 persons murdered in the municipal district of Piratini by Pedro's band of Castilhistas and says that there are others whose names are not yet known.

At Alegrete the annexed revolutionist Amilal de Polina has been arrested and, at last accounts, was still held in custody.

The *Diário* of Jaguaria confirms the report of the conviction of a large number of federalists from that city and its vicinity for the purpose of availing itself of treatment from the hands of Castilhistas that infest that region.

Raphael Cabeda has again telegraphed to Gen. Tavares for the purpose of phoning on record the Castilhist outrages that have come to his knowledge. He also telegraphed to Col. Thomaz Flores, who was then commanding the district, asking him to make a statement to put an end to these crimes. Col. Flores, for reasons that are not stated, but may be conjectured, asked him to go to the Livramento telegraph station and forward a fuller account of his complaints. But Cabeda, who has seen so many instances of Castilhist treachery, was so sagacious to fall into the trap and prudently answered that he would not go to Livramento, because he had not the slightest confidence in the authorities at that place, adding, however, that he would like pleasure in forwarding the information denominated from any point at which it was safe for him to do so.

The loom which the persecution of federalists in Rio Grande has recently taken is that of pressing them into Castilhist service. This has occurred in various localities with the presumable object of terrorizing the dictator's adversaries. The press-gang, however, is not confined to the federalists, and the *República* of Porto Alegre, says that at Cruz Alta the celebrated mulatto José Gabriel, forcibly recruited no less than 50 citizens, whom he sent off in charge of an armed force to be enlisted into Castilhist military brigade. It is now said that this brigade are to be added not only João Francisco's men, but also those of Santos Filho and Joaquim Telles de Queiroz, with General Hippolyto Ribeiro as commander-in-chief. All this, it is said, is contrary to Castilhist own constitution, his friends, however, deny, asserting that beyond taking João Francisco's men into his service he has not recently increased his military force. Be this as it may, there seems to be no doubt that many of his partisans, who have been enlisted in the irregular commands in the service of the general government have not yet been mustered out of the service and continuing to draw pay from the federal treasury. It is said, for instance, that Salvador Pinheiro's men will be paid out of the 2,000,000 recently sent by the general government to Rio Grande and we have no doubt that the greater part of the special appropriation of 14,000,000 voted by Congress will, if Gen. Vasquez remains at the head of the war office, find its way sooner or later into the pockets of Castilhistas.

But, in spite of Castilhist display of force and his lavish expenditure of the money of the taxpayers of the whole country, his power is evidently waning, and, if his adversaries continue to oppose him with the constancy and activity which they have hitherto shown, his overthrow is merely a question of time. In his own party the signs of dissolution are plain. In many localities his municipal governments, instigated that of Porto Alegre, have rebelled against him, accusing him of reaching out on their rights. In some districts the federalists, tired of his tyranny, are beginning to retaliate on their persecutors, who in several instances have already paid dearly for their crimes.

Gen. Cantuaria has taken charge of the military district, and, although his relations with Castilhos are, as was to be expected, apparently very cordial, his first utterances are eminently satisfactory, and, if his practices conform to his professions, he will contribute in no small degree towards finding a peaceful solution for the crisis. In his address to the troops on taking command he says that, since the revolutionists have faithfully performed their part of the compact with the government, both honor and expediency demand that the latter shall observe its pledges. Without this, he continues, peace, which is the supreme aspiration of the nation, is utterly impossible. The army, he says, is intended to protect the rights of all citizens and cannot lawfully lend itself to promote the interest of any political party. In a telegram addressed to Julio de Castilhos he displays the same spirit asserting that the object of his mission to Rio Grande is to enforce the strict observance of the law of Aug. 23.

If Gen. Cantuaria will honestly execute this programme, nothing more can be demanded. All that is required of the general government and its officers is to refrain from aiding Castilhos in depriving the federalists of the exercise of their civil and political rights. Whatever is necessary in addition to this will be done by the federalists themselves.

A telegram of the 2nd inst. states on Gen. Cantuaria's arrival at Porto Alegre from Pelotas, a number of military officers called on him and he made them a short speech regarding what he had said in his address to the army of the 6th military district and in his telegram to Castilhos. He informed them that he had received instructions from the President to enforce at all hazards the execution of the compact of Aug. 23. He believed, he asserted, that he could fully confide in the discipline and patriotism of the army to make pacification a reality and he expressed the conviction that the

financial credit of Brazil and the stability of republican institutions absolutely depend on the success of the state of Rio Grande, towards which the eyes of all foreigners as well as Brazilian, who are interested in the welfare of the country, are now anxiously turned.

RAILROAD NOTES

—Another interruption on the Central is reported this morning, but the particulars are not known.

—The *Journal do Commercio* hears that the new workshops of the Central will probably be located at the station of Sapopemba.

—On Sunday the Central line was interrupted between Congonhas and Ooro Preto, both for passenger and freight trains.

—It is stated that one of the locomotives on the Central railway has been named *Alvorada de Bahia*.

—The heavy rains of the past week caused a suspension of traffic on many of the railways in Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro.

—It is said that the Joazeiro station of the Bahia and S. Francisco extension will be formally inaugurated on the 23th inst.

—Tuesday's express train from Minas arrived at the station in this city only at 5 o'clock on the following morning. The mail brought by this train did not reach the postoffice until 11:45 a.m. on Wednesday.

—On the Baurité railway a train was derailed on the 30th ult., and a boiler-maker of the railway work shops was killed and five laborers wounded. The locomotive and freight cars were very much damaged.

—On the 30th it was reported that a great part of the line between Macaeté and Rio Bonito was under water. This breaks the railway communication between Macaeté and Niterói, which has been suspended for the past week.

—The Mogiana company has applied to the state government of S. Paulo for a charter for a branch road from Saranito to Santa Rita do Ipiranga passing through Espirito Santo, Batataes and Carmo da Franca.

—There was a bad accident on the Mogiana line at Cascaval station on the 25th ult. A freight train going toward Ribeirão Preto was derailed, and the locomotive and nearly all the cars were completely smashed, remaining on the track. No lives were lost.

—There was another fatal accident on the Central in this city yesterday morning, a careless individual being run over by an incoming passenger train. It is said that repeated signals were made, but the unfortunate victim was looking in another direction and paid no attention to them. It is of course impossible to avoid such accidents until people learn not to stand on railway tracks.

—A new time-table entered into effect on the Leopoldina railway on the 1st inst. Let us hope that the company will by to post these time-tables so that the public can find out about the running of trains without the loss of so much time. It would be a great convenience to travellers were the railways to advertise the hours of their principal passenger trains.

—The *Journal do Commercio* is informed that the following improvements in the Central railway will soon be realized: the extension of the pier at the Ganhão station; the direct connection of this station with the interior, by which it becomes independent of the central station; duplication of the lines to Belém; substitution of rails as far as Barra do Itaipu by heavier ones; and the establishment of workshops especially for coaches. The estimates for these improvements aggregate about 900,000.

LOCAL NOTES

—We see that a theatrical *revista* is about to appear under the title *Rio Nô*. To a certainty it will be a very good advertisement.

—It is stated that Dr. Ualdino do Amaral is intending to resign his place as a judge of the Supreme Court.

—The widow of Col. Colombo Leoni was taken ill with yellow fever some days ago and it is feared that her little daughter also has the disease.

—The British gunboat *Nymph* arrived in port on the 1st inst., and left for England on the following day.

—The new Argentine minister, D. Epifanio Bartello, is 41 years of age and has served with the Argentine legations at Washington and Montevideo.

—Six Spanish generals were embarked for Cuba on the 28th ult. It would appear that Spain intends to crush the insurrection with generals now that the rank and file have failed to do it.

—A new daily paper to be called the *Jornada do Estado*, will soon make its appearance. As its name indicates, it will be devoted to the interests of the states.

—On last Wednesday the Supreme Court decided not to grant *habeas corpus* to Esmael Fabio Paulista and others accused of having attacked the printing offices of the *Santos Commercial and Tribune do Povo*.

—After closing the subscription for the family of Col. Francisco Colombo Leoni, who recently died of yellow fever in this city, the *Journal do Commercio* received 615,000 more for that family, making a total of 1,755,000.

—Deputy Serzeiello Corrêa left for Pará on the 30th. What we are to do, financially and economically, during his absence we do not know, but perhaps Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho will do his best to fill the breach.

—Further instructions have been sent out from Spain in regard to the repression of telegrams unfavorable to the government. Spain proposes to conquer Cuba by concealing unfavorable news. It is an original idea.

—Here is a hint for the sanitary officials to crack. When the rains came and the temperature fell, there was not only a check in the development of yellow fever, but the death rate was actually reduced. What was the reason?

—A subscription has been initiated at the office of the *Journal do Commercio* for the relief of the people rendered homeless by the collapse of their houses during the past week. It is a deserving charity and should receive a generous recognition.

—With the recent heavy rains several houses in various parts of the city have fallen. From the ruins of one of these houses, situated at No. 24 Rua da Prainha, two Portuguese were rescued, neither of them having been seriously injured.

—The heavy rains during the first days of last week caused the collapse of some old houses on the side of Castle hill. No lives were lost, though considerable damage to property resulted. Several other buildings adjoining are considered very insecure.

—We see that the recent monarchist movement in this country is termed "plots" and "conspiracies" in the Buenos Aires papers. There is no plot or conspiracy about it. The movement is like that of any other political party, and its purpose is to seek its object by legal methods.

—At midnight on Saturday a land-slide resulting from recent heavy rains caused the fall of one of the tenements at No. 53 Rua do Riachuelo. The tenant Manoel Vieira Coelho and two of his sons were killed, his daughter Leonor being saved by one of the neighbors.

—During the first half of the past month, the statistician of the sanitary board reports 245 deaths from yellow fever, 66 from small-pox, and the rest are veiled in obscurity. The compiler is afflicted with a variety of theories which seem to have smothered all practical work, judging from the extract published in the *Journal*.

—On Wednesday as Senator Christiano Ottoni was passing along the Candelaria he was robbed of a pocket-book containing 75 in money and some valuable papers. Shortly afterwards the well known pick-pocket Fernando Torres was arrested on Rua do Rosario as the author of the crime.

—A prisoner at the casa de detenção writes to the *Journal do Brasil* that, when he was arrested, the police delegate of the 4th district took from him a watch, chain and money and that, although he has applied four times for these valuables, they have not been returned to him, nor has he even received an answer.

—Lieut. Pio Torelli, who was one of the most active and enterprising of the revolutionary officers, arrived here some days ago from Rio Grande bringing with him a handsome silver wreath presented by ladies of that state to Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama for the tomb of his brother the revolutionary hero Admiral Luiz Felipe de Saldanha da Gama.

—Our patron saint, St. Sebastian, is having a very unimportant time. He left home to attend his celebration on the 20th ult. and has not been able to return since on account of the rains. The procession has now been fixed for next Sunday, providing the weather permits. But, why can not his saintship wear "gums" and a mackintosh and carry an umbrella?

—During the month of January the statistical movement of the national insane asylum, in Botafogo, was as follows: Under treatment January 1st, 637; entered during month 48; discharged 14; died 12; under treatment February 1st 659, of which 312 were males and 347 females. The colony for the insane on Governor's island had 243 inmates in the 1st inst.

—There has just come to light an old document, signed by Senator Vicente Machado, in which he states that he had received on the day previous to the date of the document a telegram from Marshal Floriano Peixoto informing him that prisoners must be shot. It is to be hoped that something may be discovered to throw additional light on the subject.

—During the first half of January there were 1,012 deaths, 550 births and 84 marriages in this city. The port arrivals numbered 1,758, and the departures 15,320. This gives a daily average of 1,004 arrivals and 957 departures. The changes made by means of railways, in spite of these figures, which have been of the same character for some months, the sanitary statistician considers himself warranted in increasing his estimate of the city's population to 650,000. Allowing 12 per cent. increase on the census of 1890 (515,000) the present population would barely reach 575,000.

—The total number of deaths from yellow fever during the past month, according to the daily burial reports, was 520. This gives a daily average of nearly 17 a day for the month. There was an increase in the death rate at the end of the month, the daily totals for the last three days being 25, 20 and 21, and the average for the last five days being 19 a day, against 16 for the preceding week. It is to be said, also, that the reports given are not strictly accurate, as many genuine yellow fever cases are reported under other names, according to some peculiarity of the disease, or some complication caused by it.

—During the past week a part of the local press has been pummeling Dr. Francisco de Castro and the administration of the S. Sebastião yellow fever hospital. They claim that in 1894 Dr. Castro, who is director of the sanitary board, and the minister of interior, gave permission to a pharmacist and a Chilean doctor to experiment on patients with unknown species which they claimed would cure yellow fever. One of them lost 50 per cent. of his cases, the other 57 per cent. This the critics call experimentation. There is of course some personal animosity in the discussion. On the 29th ult. Alderman Julo de Carmo presented a resolution in the municipal council forbidding the experiments. Who, may we ask, is running the S. Sebastião hospital?

—In view of the charges made by Alderman Julo de Carmo against the S. Sebastião hospital for experiments made on patients, the director of that hospital has written in the director-general of the *Intendência Municipal*, asserting that from such experiments, in virtue of the care and judgment with which they are made, no harm has ever resulted to the patients. Comparing the death rate of that establishment with other yellow fever statistics, he says that, excluding the patients who arrive at the hospital dead or dying, it averages 31.8% against 94% for Senegal, 52% for Havana, 50% for Delhi and 29% for New Orleans.

The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday says that the Havana representative here has refused to send the news to Europe of the discovery of a cure for yellow fever in conformity with the claims of a couple of our local physicians. It is an exhibition of modesty in the part of these physicians in making such a request that deserves universal recognition. They claim credit for a proposed application of a discovery made by others, and they call it a discovery even before it has had a trial. The medical profession in Europe will not be deceived by any such claim, no more than they were by Dr. Freire's alleged discovery.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A *Exposição Artística e Industrial do Lyceum Benjamin Constant*; 1895; by Ignácio Mota. Pará: Typ. Diário Oficial, 1895. A full and detailed description of the exhibits with complimentary notices of the exhibitors, together with much general information in regard to Amazonian products and industries, sketches of prominent men and institutions, and extracts from the local press. The Amazon valley is a region by itself, and these exhibitions will do much to help us understand and appreciate its natural resources and enterprise.

Relatório da Companhia Edificadora das casas de 1891, 1892, 1893 e 1894. This company was organized in 1882 as the Companhia Manufactureira, and was reorganized in 1890 under its present title and with a capital of 3,000,000\$. It possesses 31 buildings in all including 23 houses for the manager and workmen. In 1894 it finished 300 freight cars for the Central which it has been begun the preceding year, and began the construction of 40 cattle cars for the Porto Alegre line. Some small orders were executed for the Rio do Ouro and Melhoramentos lines. In view of the capital employed, the outturn is moderate. The president is possessed with the idea however, that Brazil is trading in the footsteps of the United States, and that if the protective duties are made high enough the industries of the country must be prosperous.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 1st inst., the wife of David McNeil, of a son.

On the 31st January, at No. 3832 Calle Piedade, Buenos Aires, the wife of S. C. Sheppard, of a daughter.

At Praia do Botafogo 302, on the 29th January, the wife of Henry Thompson, of a son.

WESSON RIO HARBOUR MISSION.

One of the many social teas and musical evenings for which this mission is famous, was successfully brought to a happy termination on Monday the 27th ultimo at the Sailors' Home, No. 50, Rua Don Manoel. Mr. Banister, the British vice-consul, was present at the sailors' tea, and expressed himself as highly delighted at the manifest enjoyment of the men, and of the attempts to bring a little sunshine into their lives, while resting at home, often after long and perilous voyages.

At the subsequent meeting Mr. Banister took the chair, and also ably contributed with a song to the musical portion of the programme. The Rev. H. C. Tucker in the course of a humorous speech took occasion to point out many ways in which friends might help the sailor, gifts of old clothes, books, newspapers, pecuniary donations, occasionally dropping in and worshipping with the men, etc.

A very enjoyable evening both for men and visitors was brought to a close shortly after nine among other friends present Messrs. D. Law, Capt. Cubby, Thurston, Book, Kerton, and Rev. Messrs. Tucker, Rogers, Brandreth and Schmidt. The ladies rendered able assistance during the evening, prominent amongst whom were Mrs. Trout, Mrs. and Miss Cubby, Mrs. Law, Mrs. Brandreth, Mrs. Cavey, Mrs. Coggins, Miss Ellerdue and the Misses Andrade.

COFFEE NOTES

—Says the *Município*, of São Paulo:—From a good source we know that of the last crop of the Dumont plantation there have already been exported 65,000 bags of coffee, which corresponds to 260,000 arrobas, or 3,900,000 kilos. At an average of 18,500 a kilo we find that the product of the crop is already superior to 4,650,000\$.

—For the last fiscal year the value of coffee imports into the United States exceeded the value of any other single article, amounting to a total of \$90,150,717. Ordinarily, sugar stands at the head of the list of imports, but the excessive importations of sugar in 1894 in anticipation of the tax imposed by the tariff cut importations down from \$128,868,882 in 1894 to \$77,288,727 in 1895. During the current fiscal year a large increase in the revenue may be anticipated from increased receipts from sugar duties.—*Phila. Record.*

AFRICAN COFFEE.

The Niger district in Africa may yet become an important source of supply of coffee for Europe and United States. The curator of the botanical gardens at Old Calabar says that the experimental work at the gardens includes the propagation of coffee plants for distribution to the natives. Continuing, he says: "The large piece of bush that adjoined the gardens, between it and the barracks, has all been cut down, and the roots grabbed up for the purpose of forming a coffee plantation."

A portion of this, comprising about six acres, has been fenced in with a good wire fence. There are now planted out in it a 100 coffee trees, which were mostly raised from seeds by myself in April, 1893, and planted out in August last year. The condition of most of these trees is very good. Some have already flowered, and many will produce seeds during the next year. The remaining portion of the enclosure are fit for removal. I consider this a most important and valuable addition to the gardens, as it enables the natives to see properly how a plantation should be made, and the pointing out to them its commercial value will set as an impetus to them to follow on its example. As some planters have already been supplied to natives, and others have made applications, it shows the object is beginning to be appreciated by them. The growth that the coffee plants first planted in the gardens have made has been excellent. These trees that are only 27 months old from the time of putting in the seed, average a little over 6 feet high, with a fine end well-formed head, leaves all flowered, and would have borne a fair crop had they been allowed to do so. For experiment I left one of the Arabian coffee trees to seed, and have just lately gathered a few berries."

BUSINESS NOTES

—Because of the new revenue bill, the government has fixed the ration money of soldiers at \$180 a day.

—We are indebted to the Isaac Harter Co., merchant millers, for one of their lithographed calendars for 1896.

—The owners of carts and other vehicles in Santos are asking for a decrease in the heavy municipal imposts laid upon them.

—Since the 1st inst. the city of Pará has been lighted with electricity. There are 1,800 incandescent lamps and 80 arc lights.

—The material for the new capital of Minas Gerais, and that for the Santos docks construction, are to be allowed entry free of duty.

—Four small cases of jewelry, none of whose dimensions exceed one metre, were obliged to pay 600\$000 for two days storage in the custom-house.

—The government has laid a cable to Fort S. João, at the harbor entrance, at a cost of 14,149\$30. The Western & Brazilian company did the work.

—It is said that the interior circuit of the state telegraph line between Bahia and Pernambuco will very soon be completed. The line will cross the S. Francisco at Joazeiro.

—The estimates for waterworks for the town of Pirassununga, São Paulo, call for an expenditure of 430,885\$157. The surveys were made by the state, and have been approved.

—The company that owns the Dumont plantation has sent to Europe three colonists for the purpose of bringing out 200 families related to them and to other colonists on the plantation.

—The São Paulo state government has accepted the tender of Messrs. A. Florida & Co. for the introduction of 10,000 immigrants of European origin and 10,000 of American origin.

—By a decree of the 30th ult. thirty lottery drawings conceded by general laws, were authorized for the current year. These form but a fraction of the drawings which actually take place.

—A telegram received on the 29th ult. announced the completion of the Amazon cable to Santarem, 993½ kilometres above Pará. The *Faraday* is now laying the cable rapidly.

—The sale at auction of the grapes exhibited in São Paulo on Sunday by D. Veridiana Prado, the proceeds of which were offered to the Misericórdia, the recently organized "crèche," and the polyclinic, produced the important sum of 31,000\$.

—The Bahia lottery paid to the federal treasury last month the sum of 92,200\$ in taxes imposed for the sale of its tickets in this capital. There is no other "national industry" which can afford to pay such taxes.

—The municipal chamber of Niterói refused to accept the offer of 50,000\$ made by the commander of the 38th battalion of infantry for the old market building in which that battalion is now quartered.

—For the 15th inst. is announced the judicial sale of merchandise to value of 1,001,212\$970 distrained from the Companhia União Industrial S. Sebastião at the suit of Messrs. J. H. Lowndes & Co.

—It is stated that the proposed quarantine station in the north has already cost 2,300,000\$. It was intended at first to establish it on the island of Fernando de Noronha, but after a large sum of money had been spent it was decided to give preference to Tamandaré.

—The dock company of Santos is obliging the São Paulo custom-house to pay transportation, warehouse and labor charges in advance, before the goods are sent on to São Paulo. The docks company has a monopoly and is not disposed to surrender any of its perquisites.

—The official value of the rubber produced in the state of Pará and exported to the United States and Europe in December, aggregated 6,888,932\$571. The total export of Pará and Amazonas for that month amounted to 2,464 tons, of which 1,237 tons went to the United States and 1,227 tons to Europe.

—It is said that a "primary rural school," to be called the "colônia agrícola infantil" for poor and abandoned children, is to be established at the station of Andrade Araújo on the Melhoramentos do Brasil railway. Such an establishment if properly managed can be made very useful and beneficial. A practical gardener and agriculturist should be placed in charge of it.

—In our discussion last week of the New York Life's withdrawal from Brazil, we incorrectly stated that the 1% tax on premiums had been included in the insurance bill itself. The said tax was included, instead, in the general revenue estimates of the minister of finance, and did not really become law until the end of December. Mr. Sanchez's excuse, therefore, was that of a proposed tax, and not one already voted.

—A contributor to the *Reporter* of São Paulo says that a report is current to the effect that a certain Rio journal is to receive 200,000\$ in case the Matropolitana claims are attended to by the Brazilian government without being submitted to the courts. The report is unquestionably the work of a restless imagination. Even Nilo Peçanha's friend, Sig. Verriens, would not be so foolish as to pay money out in such amounts to parties unable to retain good service for it.

—Complaints are made of the excessive delays with which merchandise is landed at the custom-house. The German steamer *Corrientes* arrived here the middle of December and discharged into lighters, but the goods have not yet been landed. Freight at the custom-house avail nothing. The officials and laborers take their own time, and the importers must wait. It is now apparent that these delays will prevent the dispatch of a large part of the goods shipped in December, which will be grossly unjust.

—The directors of the Sul America company state in the *Journal do Brasil* of Sunday last that they do not intend to export the reserves of their insurance business. The investment of capital abroad refers only to the reserves of insurances effected abroad. The hatching of those chickens, gentlemen, is far distant in the future. If Brother Baxter is correct, your insurances will have to be made on the other side of judgment day, and, alien, perhaps, it would be much better for you to confine your attention to fire insurance.

—The Cooperative Military society has asked the government for exemption from duties during the current year on articles imported for the consumption of its members. But why should military men have this privilege any more than civilians? It is because of their class that taxes and prices are so high. Many of their officers are in Congress and they invariably vote for increased expenditures and higher taxes. And now they have the "check" to ask for exemption from the burdens of their own creation! If any one deserves such a favor it is the poor laboring man, not the well-paid, well-fed and well-clothed soldier.

—The local directory of the New York Life states in the *Journal do Brasil* of the 2nd inst. that this North American company decided not to contract new business in this country "for the sole reason and in consequence of the impost approved at the last hour only and before the publication of the *regulamento* of law No. 294 upon foreign life insurance companies." Well, we give it up. Mr. McCall says one thing and Mr. Sanchez says another. Both can not be right. One of them must—hut, of course, insurance men never do! Drop a nickel in the slot, gentlemen, and take your choice!

—The Lambary and Cambuqueira company has asked the government for exemption from duties on two millions of bottles and accessories which it proposes to import during the current year for its mineral waters. Inasmuch as the tariff is raised on imported waters for their protection, why should they have this further benefit? These companies are asking an exorbitant price for their waters; let them pay something in the line of revenue. They seem to be devoid even of shame in their demands. We see that the minister has granted the exemption asked for, except on the accessories.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Pará *decima urbana* (predial tax) yielded 372,043\$200 last year.

—It is said that there are a great many counterfeit 100\$ notes in circulation at Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo.

—It is stated that the government revenue offices in S. Paulo refuse to take notes of the Banco União.

—The January receipts of the Rio Grande custom-house amounted to 981,000\$, against 1,150,000\$ in the same month of last year.

—The total receipts of the Pará *recedoria* for the half-year ending December 31st last amounted to 7,423,619\$679, and for the calendar year to 12,415,175\$995, an increase over 1894 of 2,443,029\$955.

—Of the 1,737,418\$720 collected by the Pará *recedoria* in December, 1,430,758\$043 came from state export duties, of which the 21 per cent. duty on rubber yielded 1,446,675\$840. It looks like the old story of having all the eggs in one basket.

—The Santos custom-house receipts last month amounted to 4,397,547\$155, against 2,863,974\$823 in the same month of last year. The large increase is in great measure due to the heavy imports made in anticipation of the new and increased duties.

—This morning's papers announce that Broker Palhares closed the contract yesterday for the new municipal loan of 25,000,000\$. The issue is guaranteed, and in a few days the lists will be opened for public subscription at the Banco da República and Banco Nacional.

—On Tuesday the committee appointed at the meeting of importers held in the Exchange, called on the minister of finance, to whom, in the presence of the inspector of customs, they made known their complaints against custom-house exactions and the burdensome duties voted by congress at the last session. The minister promised to take the matter into consideration for the purpose of seeing whether he could legally take action for mitigating the burdens of what the committee complained. He expressed regret that the merchants had not defended their interests when congress was discussing the tariff.

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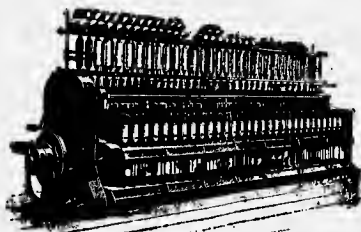
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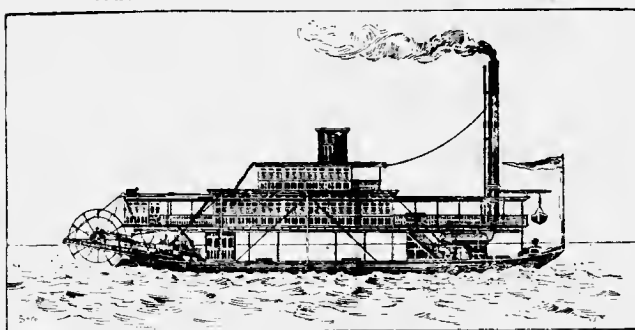
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